THE NEW-YORK CONTROLLERSHIP. THE ASSEMBLY BILL MAKING IT ELECTIVE TO BE

DISCUSSED-PERPLEXITY OF THE DEMOCRATS. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 10 .- The Assembly Committee on Cities, which agreed last night, by a vote of 5 to 4, to report adversely the bill making Controller Green's office elective, discovered this morning that the rules forbade their making any such report, and the Speaker refused to receive it. The bill was sent back to the Committee last week for the sole purpose of giving Mayor Havemeyer an opportunity to be heard, and with instructions that the Committee report it back within a week, the bill meantime retaining its place on General Orders. Under these instructions the Speaker decided that the Committee had no power to take it out of General Orders by reporting it adversely. The Committee therefore had to amend their report

by striking out the word "adversely," Mr. Coughlin then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was lost, and the bill goes to the Committee of the Whole for discussion. The Democrats are very uneasy about this bill. They don't want to go on the record as voting against it, and yet they appear afraid to disobey the orders of Grand Sachem Kelly to kill it at all hazards.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE STATE CAPITAL. PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION-APRIL 24 FIXED BY THE SENATE FOR ADJOURNMENT-WORK OF THE SES-

[PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 10 .- Among the bills passed by the Athembly this morning was Mr. Davis's, abolishing Canal Superintendents and putting the entire control in the hands of the Commissioners, each Commis sioner having charge of his own section. The bill received 66 votes, but its passage through the Senate is regarded as very doubtful. Mr. Daiy's bill restoring Tompkins-square to its original condition as a public park, also passed.

Mr. Hastman's Quick Transit bill will be moved in Com mittee of the Whole by Col. Spencer on Tuesday next, and will probably pass, although the members of the Railroad Committee do not entertain very friendly feelings toward the author of the bill, since they regard him as responsible, in a great measure, for the odium that has been cast upon the Committee by a portion of the public press.

The Senate this morning passed the Beach Pneumatic Broadway Underground Quick Transit bill, and ordered for constructing the Gilbert Elevated Railroad.

A resolution was unanimously adopted designating the 24th of April as the day for a final adjournment of the Legislature. No one expects to be able to adjourn on that date, but each party is anxious to make a little capital by appearing to favor an early adjournment, and so every Senator voted for the resolution. The prevailing opinion is that an adjournment sine die can-not take place before the 10th of May, although a strong effort is to be made by the Republican leaders in both Houses to adjourn as soon as possible after the passage of the Supply and Appropriation bills, regardless of all other bills that may be left unacted upon. The interests of the "party" they say demand this. The number of bills introduced in both Houses is about

e fourth less than last year, and there have been more adverse reports from Committees than usual. Up to noon to-day there and been 147 bills in all signed by the Governor and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The number up to the same date last year was 198.

Both Houses will hold a session to-morrow for the consideration of bills of a local character in Committee of the Whole. No session of the Assembly will be held on Monday evening on account of the funeral of Mr. LATER.-Both Houses met to-night, without a quorum

of membershin either. In the Senate there were only ten, while in the House there were less than tifty. Bills on the General Orders of an unimportant character were taken up. In the House the bill to allow the Forty-sec ond-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Company to extend its tracks was progressed.

DEATH OF ASSEMBLYMAN KNAPP.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE LEGISLATURE-EULOGIES

BY SPEAKER HUSTED AND OTHERS.

ALBANY, April 10.—At the opening of the Assembly this morning Speaker Husted amounced the death, at his residence in Haver-traw, last evening, of William R. Knapp, member of the Assembly from Rockland County. Mr. Knapp was in his seat last week, and very few were aware of his illness until his death was announced. He has twice represented his district in the Assembly, the first time in 1861, and though he seldom took part in debate, he was regarded as one of the most useful members of the House, a man of strict integrity, and highly esteemed by his fellow-member Resolutions of respect to his memory were offered by Mr. Wight of Westchester, and kind culogles were pronounced by Messrs. Wight, C. S. Spencer, Blumenthal, A Speaker Husted, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral on Monday. LATER.-Mr. Wright, from the Committee appointed

to draft resolutions, reported as follows:

to draft resolutions, reported as follows:

Whereas, This House has just received with profound great the sad intelligence of the death of one of its most bonorable and faithful members, the Hon. Wm. R. Knapp of Rockland.

Resolved, That by the decease of this honored associate, the members of this Assembly have lost an amiable and valued friend, who, during his short career in this House, endeared himself to them by many acts of kindness and gentle courtesy, while the Legislature of the State will miss one of its most earnest, devoted, and conscientious members.

and conscientious members.

Resolved, That, as a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the decased, a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to attend the meral. Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these reso-tions be forwarded by the Clerk to the family of the

sceased. Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to his emory, this House do now adjourn. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the

Speaker appointed, as the committee proposed in the same, Messrs. Beebe, Wight, Denniston, Caldwell, and

A meeting of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, at Murray and Church-sts., William Otis Munroe, Vice-President, in the chair. The death of Assemblyman Knapp, who was for many years a member of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, being one of the Board of Trustees, was announced. A committee, consisting of the Chair man and Messrs. John C. Wandell, Gustavus Isaacs, and George E. Myers, was appointed to draw up resolutions of condolence to the family of the deceased, and to make arrangements to attend his funeral.

DR. SWINBURNE'S PLEA.

HIS REASONS WHY THE STATE SHOULD GRANT HIS CLAIMS-COMPARISONS WITH THE PERQUISITES AND REIMBURSEMENTS OF OTHER HEALTH OFFI-CERS.

ALBANY, April 10 .- In the Senate this evening President Robinson presented the following memorial, which was ordered printed and referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-

Finance Committee:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York: The State is indebted to me for disbursements made for it during the six years that I was Heaith Officer of the port of New-York, commencing in March, 1864. In support of this chaim I respectfully solicit the consideration of the following facts:

During my official term I discharged all the duties of the office, having in charge much more than the average number of sick, so that I had to attend in one year three times as many as my successors in four. I received the same foce and perquisites and none other than those who have before and since held the same office. Formerly the boarding of vessels was done within all boate. The change in the location of the hospital and other things pertaining to Quarantine made it necessary for the Health Officer to be provided with a steamboat to enable him to communicate between the upper and lower bay. Dr. Gunn, my immediate predecessor, was the first Health Officer who paid the running expenses of the steamboat used by him in the discharge of his duties. This he did under the provisions of the act of 1833 for about three months, and the Legislature of 1884 reimbursed him by an appropriation of \$6,455. I was succeeded by Dr. Carnochan, and he in turn by Dr. Vanderpoel, beginning in 1876. Through the terms of both these gentlemen the expense of this steamboat has been borne by the State, at an annual expense of about \$40,000, excitative of reimbursed and the Legislature of 1884 reimburses appropriation was made in each year, and one is proposed in the present Supply tell, to defray that expense. I claim to be reimbursed of this purpose, and the State, and the present supply tell, to defray that expense. I claim to present supply tell, to defray that expense. I claim to be reimbursed of running this steamboat. During my term I paid more than that each year for this purpose of on the expense of running this steamboat. During my term, paid nothing whatever for this purpose.

At the rate at which appr

Drs. Gunn, Carnochan, and Vanderpoel, why should not the same rule hold good to Dr. Swinburne 1 It has not been truthfully said of me that I failed to discharge the duties of my office with ability and fidelity, then why should I be discriminated against in the matter of reimbursement f. There are other matters as to which I present no claim, in which other Health Officers have been more favored. Dr. Carnochan had his house furnished at a coat to the State of about \$30,000, and isrge annual appropriations have since been made to enable Dr. Vanderpoel, at the expense of the State, to continue the magnificence of style that his distinguished predecessors initiated. One hundred and twenty shousand dollars was appropriated last year to purchase a new residence for the Health Officer, and it is proposed to appropriate \$15,000 more this year to fit it up. No such appropriations were made or asked for during my term. I surnished my own house and paid the expenses myself. I also paid all the employes in the Quarantine who aided in performing the duties develving on the Health Officer, while during the term of Drs. Carnochan and Vanderpoel shase have been paid by the State; and the present Health Officer, who, receiving precisely the same sees and perquisites as I did, is reneved from other expenses of running the Quarantine that were borne by me, by having them paid out of the State Troasury at the rate of \$40,000 per year.

If the amount of services performed by different Health Officers he considered, I am sure it will not result to the prejudice of my claim. I devised and aided in carrying out the plan by which the embarrassment as to location of Quarantine was solved. During my term the artificial islands in the Lower Bay were built, and a hospital erected at an expense of \$43,000 per year.

If the amount of services performed by different the artificial islands in the Lower Bay were built, and a hospital erected at an expense of \$43,000 per year. The amount of running expenses of Quarantine during my term was abou

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. ROUTINE BUSINESS-FIXING A DAY FOR ADJOURN MENT IN THE SENATE-A CONFERENCE COMMIT-THE ON THE ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

SENATE ALBANT, April 10, 1874. The Clerk announced the return of the Appropriation bill from the Assembly with the item of \$125,000 for seademies stricken out.

Mr. Woodin moved the appointment of a Conference Committee on the item in dispute, and that the Senate adhere to its amendment. Carried-Yeas, 19; Nays, 10. Mr. Wooden offered a concurrent resolution for sine die adjournment of the Legislature on the 25th of April. to a third reading the supplemental bill fixing the time | Tabled under the rule. The Conference Committee on the bill allowing altens to hold real estate reported that the Assembly had agreed to recede from its amendments. Report accepted.

ments. Report accepted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Gross—To amend the charter of the United States Morigage Company, allowing executors and others to invest moneys in the bonds of the Company.

By Mr. Madden—To amend the laws relative to the introduction of steam or caloric power on the canals of the State, by directing that the Controller of the Eric Canal have power to appoint a commission to test the various motor powers—caloric, electricity, or others—which may be sought to be introduced on the canals of the State.

the State.

By Mr. Robertson-Providing for submitting to the people the proposed amendments of the Constitution.

BILLS PASSED.

The proposed amendments to Article II of the Consti-

The Canal Appropriation bill.

To prevent extertion by gas companies in New-York and Kings Counties.

Mr. Woodin cailed up his resolution for adjournment April 25. Mr. Lord moved to amend for a sine die adjournment April 24. Mr. Woodin accepted the amendment. The resolution was then adopted and sent to the Assembly. Senators Woodin, Lowery and Bradley were appointed a Senate conference committee on the item of \$125,000 for academies in the Appropriation bill.

The Speaker announced the death of Wilam R. Knapp, member from Rockland County, last night. Mr. Eastman, from the Committee on Cities submitted alreport on the investigation of the management of the Street-Cleaning Department of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Brewer-To require the publication of all applications for licenses.

By Mr. HAYLS—To alter the map of New-York by extending Desbrosses at to Varick at.

By Mr. COUGHLIN—To incerporate the Spaari Zedek Cemetery Association in New-York.

BILLS REPORTED.

To improve First-ave., New-York, between Fourth and Tricky saxybasis.

Thirty sixth sis.

To amend the net to consolidate the Governments of
the City and County of New York.

To reorganize the local government of the City of New-

York.

The bill to legislate Controller Green out of office, for the consideration of the House.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND INFLATION.

WILL HE USE THE VETO POWER ! The first, or nearly the first, bill signed by him as President, pledged Congress and the Republican party to pursue a poley tending toward resumption. From it there is no departure in homor or safety. go Journal (Rep)

If President Grant wants to do an act that will win him golden honors, that will restore him to his old place in the nation's confidence, he will veto all in-flation schemes that must postpone specie payments,— [Boston Journal of Commerce.

Notwithstanding, as all know, our opinion of

Grant is not of the most exalted kind, we shall not believe that he will put himself in antagonism with Congress on this question until we certainly see such a manifesto over his own hand.—[Cincinnati Enquirer Believing as the President does, with the best

ons, with all leading fluenciers, with all the princi-nusiness men of the country, that inflation is runous, ther way is honorably open to him but to veto the In-yn bill should it come to him for signature. - [Worces-ing (Ren.) The country has now but one hope of es-

cape from shame and rain. It is the veto. The President's opportunity has come. Here is the chance by a stroke of statesmanship and the pen to atone for many errors, to win sgain the respect of thinking men.—[Chicago Tribune (Ind). It is too much to expect that Congress will

recover from the tendency toward inflation which now strongly marks all their acts. A firm order to halt by the President is the only thing that can keep the country from unsettled values, wild speculation, pame, and bankruptcy.—[Troy Whig (Rep). The majorities of both Houses of Congres

have saily disappointed the thinking and disinterested portion of their constituents; and if the President really holds the views imputed to him, as we have no reason to doubt he does, the Hope of the country again rests upon his well-known firmness.—[Boston Journal (Rep).

If there ever was a fit occasion for the exercise of the veto power it will be when the bill to in-flate the irredeemable paper currency to the extent of \$44,000,000 coules before President Grant for his signa-ture. Such an act would not only be hailed with gratin-cation, but would go far to restore his Administration in the estimation of the American people.—[Harrisburg Patriot(Dem.)

on the battle-field, but it is to be hoped he is fully pre-pared for it, and determined not to betray the trust twice committed to his charge. The country awaits with anxiety the action of the President. He did not disappoint the country at Vicksburg or in the Wilder-ness, and it looks to him to lead it out of this other wil-derness into which we have wandered.—[Boston News (Ind.) The crisis is greater than any Grant ever met

Some inconsiderate persons are getting up Some inconsiderate persons are getting up petitions to the President to veto the Currency Inflation bill, if the House shall pass that which has passed the Senate. They cannot properly ask the President to veto the bill, save upon the theory that they represent the popular will, which Congress. Its appointed representative, has disregarded. The proportion which the signers will bear to the whole people will make this assumption as absurd as that of the three tailors who issued a manifesto beginning. We, the people of England." If the bill is unconstitutional the President needs no petitioning to make him veto it.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)]

It is a great opportunity for the conqueror or Rebellion to crush out the disloyalty involved in a movement toward repudiation. Upon him rests the responsibility. With him is presently to be left the absolute decision whether this proud, free country is to absolute decision whether this productive an imag-istain useff with dishonor—whether to relieve an imag-inary want it is to cheat its creditors out of a percentace of the debts it owes. Every consideration of statesman-ship calls upon him boldly to face the clamorous peti-tioners for a breach of the national faith, and to teach them that their preposterous policy will find no favor at the Executive mansion.—[Boston Advertiser (Rep.]]

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Washington, April 10 .- The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nomina-

Beojamin P. Avery of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, vice Fréderick F. Low, resigned Walter Walton, to be First Lemicant to the Revenue Marine Service, Consulta-John Graham of New York at Guatemaia William H. Shortt of Pennsylvania at Cardiff: Frank S. De Hass of New York at Lemanton. Jerusaltus.

Pozimusterz.—Thomas D. Davis at Beverly, Mass.; Mrs. Caroline
Froglam at Natick, Mass.; N. C. Luther at Atticharo, Mass.; Lewis
Holmes at Broilewater, Mass.; William Hollands at West Troy, N. Y.;
Edward B. Stevens at Binghamton, N. Y.

All the express messengers and agents on South-Western railroads are now armed and protected by a guard, at the expense of the different companies. They intend to make it hot work to rob railroads after

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, April 10, 1874. Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) presented a number of petitions from citizens of Ohio asking that a specific duty be imposed on tin plate, instead of ad

valorem duty. Referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. BUCKINGHAM (Rep., Conn.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the petitions of citizens of Indiana and Kentucky asking for the passage of a law compelling bridges over the Ohio River to be constructed with 400 feet span and 180 feet pivot draw, and recommended that the Committee be discharged from their further consideration. So ordered.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. Mr. ANTHONY ((Rep., R. I.), from the Committee of Printing, reported a resolution to authorize the printing of 500 copies of the Naval Register for 1874 for the use of

the Senate.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) said it was no use to be printing documents when Senators could not distribute them without incurring an enormous expense for postage. Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) favored the passage o

them without incurring an enormous expense to be ago.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) favored the passage of the resolution. Public documents were necessary for the people, and they should have them.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) said the resolution should be passed. A great Government like ours should not suppress information. The Senate, by refusing to print and distribute documents, would put itself in the hands of the press, and newspapers could not give all the facts, as it would be impossible for them to print in full all matters, and the information could not be conveyed in a condensation, no matter now homestly it might be made. He had a little back pay left, or rather his creditors had it, and it stood to his credit. He could afford to spend that much in distributing documents, and he would then go to prachetize law and earn more money to pay postage on these documents. Let Senators pay their postage like gentlement. They did not come here to pay their expenses, but they came for the glory of it.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) said he had voted for the abolition of the franking privilege, and would do so again, as it had become a public scandal and its abolishment was necessary. He thought there should be an amendment to the present law by which postage upon public documents sent on they Congress should be relieved of the prepayment requirement. Let those persons who receive the documents pay the postage—they were perfectly willing to do so.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said that this distribution of documents by Congress was one of the evils of public life, and one which should be corrected by some civil service reform, such correction would be of more value than all other Civil Service reforms put togother. Every man in Congress was oppressed, his opportunities weighed down, and interrupted by 10,000 privatives of public business, to any contrivance which would l

the franking privilege.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) opposed the passage of the resolution and said the people were not educated by the public documents sent out by Congress. The great publishing houses of the country could get up books a much less cost and in better shape than the Government.

much less cost and in overcould.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) said he thought the smal
number of capies of the Naval Register mentioned is
the resolution should be printed, and he would therefor
vote for it, but at some foture time he hoped this subjec
of printing and distributing public decuments would be
taken up by the Senate and receive that consideration to
which it was entitled. He said, in his opinion, it has
always been treated in the most unworthy and unstates
manifes manner. manlike manner.
The morning hour having expired, the resolution were

THE TERRITORIAL RAILBOAD BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States. the pending question being on the substitute of Mr Sargent (Rop., Cal.), forbidding railroads to cross Indian

Sargent (rap., Cat.), or reservations antil the written permission of the Secretary of the Interior be first obtained.

Mr. SARGENT moduled his substitute so as to provide further, that where such reservation has been set apart by treaty, the consent of Congress for the road to cross it shall be first obtained.

Some debate ensued as to the power of Congress to reacte testing made with the Indiana Messra, SIEW-

some debate ensured as to the power of congress, where the trigonal with the Indians, Mesers. S.F.E.W. ART (Rep., Nev.), SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) and others arguing that the Senate had a perfect right to change the provisions of any treaty, and where an Indian reservation bappened to be situated between white settlements, it should not be a barrier to railroad communica-

tion between them.

Messe. PRATF (Rep., Ind.). OGLESBY (Rep., III) and
MORTON (Rep., Ind.) contended that any permission
for the construction of a railroad across an Indian reseryation would be a violation of faita, and would be fol-Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) moved that when ate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT withdrew his substitute, and the amendment of Mr. Buckingham (Rep., Conn.) off-red yesterday, forbinding any road to cross an Indian reser-vation, was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were con-correct in

oved that the Senate proceed to the considera

Penn.) moved that the Senate proceed to the considera-tion of executive business.

At the request of Mr. Hamlin (Rep., Me.) the bill re-ported from the Committee on Commerce to-day to authorize the issue of an American register to the English brig Hattle Eaton was taken up and passed. The motion of Mr. Cameron was then adopted, and at 3:45 p. m. the Senate went into Executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill removing the political disabilities of David A. Telfair of North Carolina and Charles H. McBlair of Maryland. Passed.

He also introduced a bill to repeal so much of the

He also introduced a bill to repeal so much of the laws relating to the army organization as establish distinctions to the prejudice of American colored citizens. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CREAMER (Dem., N. Y.) offered a resolution reciting that the Commissioners of Emigration in New-York had recently made rules depriving the Emigrant Aid Societies of the power to render protection and aid to emigrants, and instructing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the matter. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

merce to investigate the matter. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PLATT (Rep. Va.) made a personal explanation in regard to an editorial article in The New-York TRIBUNE, asserting that the municipal Government of Petersburg was in the hands of designing and corrupt leaders, of ignorant men, and speaking of some of the latter as shiftless negroes. He declared that everything in the paragraph was false. There was not a shadow of truth in it. The city of Petersburg, under its present Republican administration, was the model municipal Government of the Southern States. Since the Republican party had got control of the city in 1885, it had largely reduced the city debt and had reduced the rate of taxation from \$1.80 to \$1.40 per \$100.

THE CURRENCY BILL. THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) then called up his motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday, postponing the Currency bill, and proceeded to give the reasons which

rency bill, and proceeded to give the reasons which actuated his course in the matter. His object was, he said, first to have the Senate bill passed without an amendment, and then, when that relief was secured, to go on and perfect the Currency bill reported by the Hanking Committee.

Mr. COBB (Rep., Kan.) asked Mr. Butler whether he was in favor of the free banking clause of the House bill, and would support it!

Mr. HUTLER replied that he was favorable to a provision for free banking, but not in the precise form provided in the House bill. He was in favor of free banking if that was the best thing that could be done for relieving the dearth of currency. He intimated his belief that the President would not voto a bill which would legalize his own action. He wanted the Senate bill passed to-day for the relief of the public mind, and for the relief of the business of the country, and then he would go in for perfecting the House bill. In the language of the New-England fishermen, he thought they had better "paw"—that is, put down the catch and hold what they had got, and then spit on their hands and take another heave. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Com.) asked Mr. Butler whether

and take another heave. [Laughter.]
Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Conn.) asked Mr. Butler whether
he had understood him to say that the President would
not veto the Senate bill.
The SPEAKER interrupting—That is an improper
question, never to be discussed.

question, never to be discussed.

Mr. KELLOGG—That is precisely why I ask the ques

Mr. KELLOGG—That is precisely why I ask the question.

The SPEAKER—The Chair did not observe the gentleman from Massachusetts use the phrase, or he would have stopped him. It is an invasion of the dignity and rights of the House of Representatives to aliade to the possibility of the President vetoing a bill.

Mr. BUTLER—I was dealing with what I saw in the newspapers, and I beg pardon of the House for doing so [laughtet], and not with any other view. I want the matter brought forwards of that newspaper slander, as I believe it, on the Executive, charging him to be jan obstructionist to the prosperity of the country, may be removed. That is all. I only mentioned it in a negative sense; not in a positive sense.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.)—I would like to know whether it is more parliamentary to allude to it in a negative sense than in a positive sense:

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks not.

Mr. EUTLER—I stand under correction. It is not parliamentary then to say that I do not think a man will do a foolish thing.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. X)—Thel gentleman from Massaches.

to a foolish thing.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.)—Thel gentleman from Massa-huselts has aiready thrown to the House the aventer. of the Executive.

Mr. BUTLER-I have not.

Mr. COX-I think he owes it to the House to state his The SPEAKER-The Chair cannot allow that to be

XLIIID CONGRESS--IST SESSION

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

DEBATE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS IN THE SENATE—THE TERRITORIAL RAIL
BOAD BILL STILL PENDING—MORE VOTING ON THE CURRENCY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, April 10, 1874.

wedge."

Mr. HALE-I did not understand—

Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—I will make my remarks clear to the mest moderate capacity. [Loud laughter.]

The Senate has passed a bill to which the country is looking with anxiety. I want that bill to become a law as establishing the principle on which Congress means to act in regard to this great question. That is all. Mr. FRYE (Rep., Me.)—Did not the gentleman then say that he proposed to spit on his hands and start anew?

Mr. BUTLER-Yes.

Mr. COX—Then I would not like to have his hands. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. COX—Then I would not use to have also (Loud laughter.)
After further discussion in the same vein, the House began to vote. The first vote was on Mr. Butler's motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the postponement vote, and it was defeated by the casting vote of the Speaker, and great excitement. The vote was announced as Yeas, 126; Nays, 126; whereupon the Speaker voted No. The following is the vote in detail (Republicans in roman, Democrats in italies, and Laberal Republicans in small capitals):

	Albert,	Frre.	MacDougall,	Shoemaker (Pa.)
10	Archer,	Garfield.	Merriam,	Smart,
TK.	Arthur.	Gildings,	Muchell,	Smith (N. Y.).
	BANNING.	Gooch,	Menroe,	Smith (Va.), Smith (Ohio),
n	Baraum.	Ganerel,	Moore,	Speer,
18	i arrere.	Hair (Ma.).	Neamath,	Starkweather,
8-	Bass.	Hale (N. Y.),	Niles,	St. John,
II.	Blaine,	Panetton,	Nuan. O'Brien,	Stone,
rs	Вкомвано,	Hancock, Harris (Mass.).	O'Neill.	Strumbridge,
le l	Buffaton,	Hathorn,	Page.	Sicann,
TI.	Burchard,	Hawley (Cona.).	Parker (N. H.).	Thomas.
W	Butlet (Tenn.).	Hendee,	Parsons,	Townsend,
y	Cannon,	Herndon.	Pendicten,	Tremain,
18	Clark (N. J.).	Hoar, E. R.	Perry.	Vance,
t-	Clayton,	Hoar, G. F.	Paripe,	Waldron.
w	Clymer,	Houges.	Pierce,	Ward (EL).
1-	Coburn,	Holman,	Pike,	Ward (N. J.), Wheeler,
2.	Cerwin,	Hooper,	Platt (Va.)	WHITEHOUSE,
y	Cutton,	Hoskins,	Poland.	Whiteley,
	Cox,	Howe.	Potter,	Whitihorne,
10	Oreamer,	Harlbut,	Rice,	Wilber,
100	Crooks.	Hynes, Kellerg,	Robbins,	Willard (Vt.),
1-	Crutchileld,	Lansing,	Roberts, E. H.,	Widard (Mich.),
	Dawes, De Will,	Liwson,	Sawyie.	Williams (Wis.).
n	Donnan,	Loach.	Sayter (Ohio),	Williams (Most.) Williams (Mich.)
n	Battes,	Lewis.	Scoffeld,	Williams (Mich.
e :	Eldredge,	Lowntes,	Soudier (N. Y.).	Willer,
60	Elliots.	Luttrell,	Scalder (N. J.).	Wood,
72	Foster,	Maynard,	Sessions,	Woodford,-127
20	Preemau,	McDill (town),	Sheale.	
u-		Y	BAS.	
of	Adams,	Danford,	Loftand,	Rapier,
10	Albright, .	Darrell,	Longuridge,	Rav.
re	Aikins,	Davia;	Lowey	Read, Rickmond,
r.	Avetill.	Doubles.	Lynch,	Robinson (Ohio)
11-	Barber,	Dunnett,	Marshall,	Ross,
(e)	Beck.	Durham,	Martin, McCcarr,	Rusk.
n	Begain,	Eden, Fort.	McDill (Wis.),	Sener.
st	Bell.	Hagana.	MeJunkin,	Shanke.
111	Biery,	Harmer,	McKee.	Shelilon,
63	Bland, Blownt,	Harris (Gs.).	McLean,	Sherwood,
iti.	Bowen,	Harris (Va.),	McNglta,	Store.
10	Bradier,	Harrison,	Meilish.	Smith (Pean.).
-	Bright,	Hatcher,	Millian.	Southerd.
10	proin.	Huvens,	Morey,	Sprague,
10	Buckner,	Hawiny (III.),	Myers,	Stanard,
	Bandr.	Have,	Neat.	Standeford,
0-	Burrows,	Hanniton (Wis.).	Negier,	Stowell,
at	Butler (Mass.),	Hessitus (N. J.).	Niblack,	Tyner,
nt	Cain.	Honghiea,	Orr, Orth,	Waddell,
. 11	Quidwell,	Rubbeil,	Orth,	Waitace,
ill	Cases.	Hunton,	Packard,	Wells,
m	Cestus,	Hrde,	Packer, Parker (Mo.).	Whitehead.
re	Chart (Ma.),	Kelley,	Pelliam,	Williams (Ind.).
ct	Clements,	Kendatt,	Pinilips.	Wilshire,
	Cobb (Kan.),	Killinger,	Pratt.	Witson (lows),
	Conger,	Knapp.	Purman,	Wilnes (Ind.),
	Cook.	Lumar,	Rainey.	Woodwarth.
19-	Crossland.	Lamiana.	Randoll,	Young (Ky.),
	Croquie,	Lamport.	Ransier,	Young(Ga.)-12
at	Curtis.			
	The questi	on was then	taken on rec	onsidering the
be to ad				

mement vote, and it was reconsidered-Yeas, 128 The vote then came back on the motion to postpone, and it was rejected, on a vote by tellers, 79 to 106.

The bill was then brought again before the House for

action.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) proposed to reopen the debate, in order to lot Mr. Dawes speak on the bill; but objection was made. The previous question was moved and seconded on all the ponding amendments, and the House proceeded to vote upon them in their order. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. MITCH-ELL (Dem., Wile.), a member of the Banking Committee, to add to Section 2 the following:

Provided, That in case my increase of the National Bank note organization beyond the present limit of \$355,000,000 shall take place, the Secretary of the Tressure is berely autorized and directed to retire and cancel legal-tender notes to the extent of such increase annii the outstanding and anneal legal-tender notes shall be resided to retire and cancel legal-tender notes to the extent of such increase annii the outstanding and anneal legal-tender notes shall be resided to sain graving surpless arease, or in detail of any and surplus to sail 5 per cent bonis of the Government.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 79; Nays, 160.

The next vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. BIERY (Rep., Penn.), to strike out Sections 7 and 8 of the bill. Rejected, without the Yeas and Nays.

This next vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. PARWELLI (Rep., ill.), a member of the Banking Committee, to insert the following as an additional section to Mr. Merriann's substitute:

That se much of the 5th section of the act entitled "An act to authorite the feature of United States autos and for the redemption or funding thereof and for tanding the feature debt of the United States," approved the entire debt of the United States, approved the entire debt of the Banking content of one ter.

to be organized without circulation. The section was struck out without the Yeas and Nays. Mr. BIERY (Rep., Penn.) then moved to strike out the eighth section of the bill, which provides for the monthly issue of two millions in gold notes as a substitute for that amount of legal tender notes to be canceled and destrained, and not resssied. that amount of legal tender notes to be canceled and destroyed, and not reissied.

The eighth section was struck out—Yeas 149, Nays 95— as follows [Republicans in roman, Democrats in Italies, and Liberal Republicans in small capitals];

Adams, Crossland, Killinger, Richmond,

Albright,	Crounse,	Knapp.	Robbins,			
Arthur,	Crutchfield,	Lamar,	Robinson (Ohio),			
Ashe.	Cursia,	Lamsson,	Ross,			
Atkins,	Dantord,	Lamport.	Rusk,			
Averill,	Davis.	Leach,	Sayler (Ohio),			
BANNING,	Donnan,	Lofisad,	Seger.			
Harbor,	Dunneli,	Loughtidge,	Shanks,			
Barrere,	Durham,	Lowe,	Sheata,			
Heck,	Kiden,	Marshall,	Sheldon,			
Begoie,	Eldredge,	Martin,	Sherwood,			
Bell.	Farwell.	Maynard,	Smith (Penn.),			
Berry.	Field,	McDill (lows),	Smith (Va.),			
Biery.	Fort.	McJankin,	Soyder,			
Bland,	Freeman,	McLean,	Southard,			
Blownt,	Gunckel,	McNuita,	Stanard,			
Bomen,	Hagans,	Melijah,	Standeford,			
Brailey,	Harmer,	Merriam,	St. John,			
BrigM.	Harris (Ga.),	Milithen,	Stranbridge,			
Brown.	Harris (Va.),	Monroe,	Tyner,			
Buckner,	Harrison,	Morer,	Vance,			
Bandy,	Hatcher,	Myets,	Waddell,			
Burrows.	Haveus,	Neal,	Ward (Ill.),			
Butier (Mass.).	Hawley (Ill.),	Negley, 1	Wells,			
Butler (Texa.),	Hays,	Miblack,	White,			
Califordi,	Hazelton (Wis.),	Nunn,	Whitchead,			
Cannon,	Hazelton (M. J.)	O'Neill,	Whiteler,			
Cason,	Hoiman,	Orr.	Whitthorns,			
Cessus.	Hedges.	Orth,	Williams (Wis.),			
Clark, (Mo.),	Houghton,	Packard,	Williams (Ind.),			
Clements,	Hubbell,	Parker (Mo.),	Williams (Mich.),			
Cobb (Kan.),	Hunter,	Pelham.	Wilshire,			
Coburn,	Haribat,	Phillips,	Wilson (lows),			
Comingo,	Hyde,	Pratt.	Wilson (Ind.),			
Congur,	Hynes,	Rendall,	Woodworth,			
Clook.	Kamon,	Rapier,	Young (Ky.),			
Corwin,	Keifey,	Hay,	Young(Ga.)-149.			
Crattenden,						
		AVE.	-			
Albert,	Gooch,	Moore,	Smart,			
Archer,	Hale (Me.), Hale (N. Y.),	Nesmith,	Smith (N. Y.),			
Barnum,	Hale (N. 1.),	Niles.	Smith (Onio),			
Bans,	Hamilton,	O'Brien,	Speer,			
BROWNERG,	Hancock,	Packer,	Sprague, Starkweather,			
Huffinton,	Harris (Mass.),	Parker (N. H.),	Stone.			
Burchard,	Hathorn,		Stowell,			
Burleigh.	Hawley (Conn.), Hengee,	Perry.	Swann,			
Cain, Clark (N. J.),		Phelps,	Thomas,			
	Herndon, Hoxt, K. R.,	Pierce,	Tremain.			
Clayton,	Hoar, G. P.,	Pike.	Waldron,			
Cotton,	Hooper,	Platt (Va.).	Wallace,			
	Hosnins,	Platt (N. Y.),	Walls.			
Coz,	Howe.	Potter,	Ward (N. J.),			
Creamer,	Kellogg.	Purman.	Wheeler,			
Crooke,	Kendall,	Rainey,	WHITEHOUSE,			
Darrell,	Lansing.	Ransier,	Wilber,			
Dawes,	Lawson,	Rice,	Willard (Vt.),			
De Witt,	Lewis,	Roberts, E. H.,	Witlard (Mich.),			
Kames, Foster,	Lownder,	Bawyer.	Williams (Mass.).			
Prize.	Luttrell,	Beudder (N. J.),	Willie.			
Garfield,	MacDongall,	Sessions,	Woodford-95.			
Giddings,	Mitchell,	Shoemaker (Pa.)				
M. NEGLI	V (Ren Pann	Athen offere	d an additional			
Mr. NEGLEY (Rep., Penn.) then offered an additional section limiting the amount of United States notes in						
circulation to \$400,000,000, and providing for their con-						
circulation to \$100,000,000, and providing for their con-						

section timing the conservation to \$400,000,000, and providing for their convertibility into 3.65 per cent bonds.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Pean.) moved his 3.65 proposition as a substitute for Mr. Negley's.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) wanted to move an amendment providing for legal-tender notes instead of National bank notes, but Mr. MAYNARD declined to allow either of them to be offered, and moved the previous question on Messrs. Negley's and Kelley's amendments.

Pending the previous question, Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Conn.) moved to lay the bill and amendments on the The House refused to lay the bill on the table-Yeas,

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—Yeas, 82; Nays, 186.

The previous question was then seconded on Mr. Negley's and Mr. Kelley's amendments.

Mr. Kelley's amendment was substituted for Mr. Negley's, and then the vote was taken on inserting Mr. Kelley's amendment in the bill. It was rejected—Yeas, 118; Nays, 122.

There was a great deal of excitment attending this vote, as it was very close, and several members at the last moment changed their votes.

A motion to adjourn over till Monday was defeated—Yeas, 162; Nays, 123.

After a good deal of time spent over a parliamentary snarl, the House at cos o'clock adjourned.

The Currency bill comes up at 1:30 p. m. to-morrow, with the seventh and eighth sections struck out.

The Rochester Union publishes the following as a sample of how the people of that place are being fleeced by the gas companies: "A lady on the East Side has used strict economy all Winter in the use of gas, burning in part kerosene, and her bill is just double what it was for the same quarter last year." useed.
. COX-It has already been discussed.
. BUTLER-I have said to the contrary, and if the

COURTS OF ARBITRATION.

LETTER FROM PROF. JAMES LORIMER. LIMITS WITHIN WHICH ARBITRATION IS POSSIBLE. In 1865 a letter was published in The TRIBUNE, from Mr. Thomas Balch, recommending that the Alabama claims be referred to a Court of Arbitration, before which the claims should be presented. proved and argued. Mr. James Lorimer, Regias Professor of Public Law and of the Law of Nations, in the University of Edinburgh, on the 10th of Feb. ruary, 1874, wrote to Mr. Balch as follows, 'in regard

to this letter: "I do not know to what extent that letter, or anything else you said or did, may have led to the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington, by which the threatened war between our countries is believed by many to have been averted; but certain it is that the letter was a very remarkable anticipation of the treaty which was negotiated six years afterward. The tribunal which you sug gested almost exactly corresponded to that appointed under Article XII. of the treaty, and even the great tribunal which sat at Geneva under Article Liwas only a fuller realization of your original conception, by a larger infusion of the neutral element than you had contem-plated, into the court. In this respect it certainly was an improvement. But for the presence of the neutral judges it is doubtful if the work would have been brought to a successful issue, and I think it very worthy of consideration whether, on all future occasions, the Commissioners ought not to be appointed exclusively from neu-" In his introduction to his pamphlet on belligerent

and sovereign rights, which contains his very able pleading in the case of the Circassian, Mr. W. Beach Lawrence remarks on the want of judicial dignity and impartiality displayed by the commissioners of both the interested nations, and adds: 'In that tribunal there were three other members, and two of them might, perhaps, without serious inconvenience, have been withdrawn from the bench.' I confess I am much disposed to agree with him. The judges of such a court, as it seems to me, ought all to be neutrals, the belligerents, so to speak, appearing only in their true character as litt gants. Whether the judges ought all to be chosen by neutrais is another question. With a view to removing or mitigating the aversion which proud and jealous nations naturally feel to intrusting their honor and their interests to others, it might probably be expedient that each litigant should retain the direct appointment of one member of the court, binding itself not to select him from its own citizens, or from the citizens of fany State that was dependent upon it. " But the chief difficulties attending international ar-

bitration have reference, not to the organization of suitable tribunals, but to the determination of the character of the parties capable of organizing them, and the character of the questions that can be submitted to them. In this country there is a tendency to pooh-pooh arbitration altogether, on the ground of the limited sphere of its possible operation; and to save it from ridicule and vindicate for it the position to which it is really entitled, I do think it very important that we jurists should tay whether we cannot eliminate the impossible cases and moderate the expectations of its injudicious advocates. It is very much this task which the Institute proposes to itself in the first instance, and I know no one more able to ald in its accomplishment than yourself, privi leged as you are to enjoy the society of such jurists as Mr. Lawrence. As I belong to the committee which the Institute has appointed to study the kindred subject of The Three Rules,' I shall not be called upon to express my opinion on this subject previous to the meeting, and I shall therefore mention to you now, in a very few words, what has occurred to me:

"First: Arbitration being a contract by which the parties agree to abide by the decision of a third, is posble only between two parties, both of whom possess rational, and, as such, contracting will. This cuts off arhitration between civilized nations and barbarians, because barbarians are incapable of entering into such a contract. Civilized nations could not trust to the desion of the arbitrators whom barbarians might appoint; and even supposing them to appoint civilized men, civslized nations could not trust to their acceptance of the decision in which their own arbitrators had concurred. If the conduct of civilized nations to barbarians be unjust, it is a form of injustice which may be prevented-as in the case of the slave-trade-by the condemnation and even by the intervention of other civilized nations; but it cannot be prevented by arbitration.

" Second : There are internal as well as external barbarians to whom these observations apply. Arbitra-tion between the Commune of Paris, for example, and

tion, however difficult it might have been to induce either power to think so. It would, I believe, have been physically possible for Russia, England, America, and Austria combined, to have forced their services as mediators even upon two such formidable combatants as France and Germany, and perhaps they might now prevent the too probable recurrence of war. But even in the most improbable and inconceivable event of their arbitration being accepted, by no decree arbitral could they have produced the facts that resulted from the late war, or could they now anticipate those which may result from another. Arbitration like judicial action in any other form, can only declare a relation which already exists, whereas war brings abou new relations, or at least converts those which existed in posse into relations in esse. On this ground Iffear the Eastern Question too is beyond the reach of arbitration that question, in its essence, being the question as to whether or not Russia be in reality the preponderating power, and, as such, entitled to give the law to the East of Europe and the West of Asia, Here, however, theretis one element favorable to arbitration which did not exist in the case of France and Germany, viz., the willingness of one of the parties at least (Turkey) to place herself

one element favorable to aptitration which did not gailst in the case of France and Germany, viz., the willingness of one of the parties at least (Parkey) to place herself unreservedly in the hands of neutrias. I refrain altogether from offering an opinion as to whether arbitration was, at anylime, possible in the relations between the Northern and Southern States, previous to or during the course of your own great civil war, that being a subject on which you are so much more able to form an opinion han I am.

"These three cases, or classes of cases, then, are the only one I can think of at present that seem to forbid the hope of ever being dealt with by arbitration. They leap over all the ordinary disputes and disagreements of nations, which admit of being measured by pecuniary compensation, or arranged by the exchargener research of the control of the course of the cour

done only by the help of some form of international organization which shall render it possible to bring the armed intervention of neutral nations to bear on them. I fear you will think me a pessimist in this matter. I know that such is the opinion of many of my sanguine friends in Europe, and even of some of my colleagues of the Institute. But I cannot affect a confidence which I do not feel; and I am wholly unable to discover grounds for expecting results from arbitration in international relations which it does not yield in municipal relations, and this more especially when I reflect how far munici pal organization has advanced beyond international organization, and municipal law beyond international law. When I hear of a State of which the citizens have ecome so reasonable and dispassionate as to abolish impulsory jurisdiction and to trust to voluntary arbitration, I shall then begin to have higher hopes of international reason and moderation, and consequently of international arbitration. I do not say that an international legislature, an international judicature and an international executive after the manner I have elsewhere suggested are aspirations espable of realization. Perhaps, as M. Rolin Jacquomyns maintains, they are remedies which might prove more dreadful than even the terribic malady they were intended to cure. But I do say that they are the only direct remedies for war, and that, apart from them, we must be contented to teach. to wait, and—to pray. Believe me, &c.,

MANNERS AT MATINEES.

To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: I have no desire to tread upon the toes of

public opinion, but really I must. In spite of Owen Meredith's exquisite infants and sentimental Michelet's beautiful invalides, it seems doubtful. Seems, madame, nay it is." Yes, fortified with a Shakespearean quotation I dare to say it is doubtful. After reading Dr. Clarke's Sex in Education I actually believed for one brief hour that American women went about with, or, to speak more truthfully, could not go about because of having one foot in the grave. I deny the grave impeach ment. I have read Miss Brackett's excellent book on the Education of American Girls, and fall back upon those incontrovertible facts, statistics. They may not delight the poet's soul, but at this moment I repudiate poetry, and proclaim myself Gradgrind. Dr. Mahan of Oberlin College, where coeducation has been tested for forty-one years, asserts that during the college curriculum more men than women break down on account of ill health. I thought so once, and now I know it. I have aftended a charity matinée, and with all due defer-

ence to the weaker vessel, I do not pine to test our

nanly strength against its porcelain fragility.

The dirty-faced man in Pickwick epigrammatically exclaimed, "rum creeturs is women!" They are. The North would have blushed at no Bull Run had that performance been technically dramatic, and women without reserved seats confronted the enemy. They never would have wavered. No, not for one moment. Ask policemen on duty at any of the recent theatrical matinées. "Why, you might as well try to move City Hall as women at the matinée. No reserved tickets have any rights they're bound to respect. I don't know what's the matter with them, but they're just the most cantankerous lot I ever had to deal with, and bless me if I don't wonder where they were brought up. It's precious few men can face them, I can't, but I saw one at the Lyceum who did, and I just asked him for his card. He ought to be President of the United States; he ought, for he'd settle Ben Butler, he would. Well, this gentleman had two seats in the balcony and when he finally succeeded in getting there,-for the women presented an unbroken back to every new comer,-he found the seats occupied by two ladies, at least they looked like ladies. 'Have you any checks for 'No. those scats?' asked the usher. replied, looking as indignant as though they'd been asked for the loan of their pocket-books. 'Then the seats belong to this gentleman.' 'If he's a gentleman he won't ask for them. We shall keep them, was the ladies' sweet reply. You better believe this wasn't soothing sirup to that plucky fellow, for what did he do but show his checks, fasten a glittering eye on the ladies, order them out, and out they hurried, frightened to death. 'I never did

Agreed to.

Mr. SA RGENT withdrew his substitute, and the amendment of Mr. Buckingham (Rep., Com.) off-red systerday, forbidning any road to cross an Insuan reservation, was agreed to.

The commendation of the research of the state of the commendation of the commend lady," murmured a stalwart young man upon sinking exhausted into his dearly-bought place.

Now, as this is the age of reform, I ask women Now, as this is the age of reform, I ask women who frequent matinées to mend their ways. I beg them, if they have no respect for themselves, to respect their sex and their country. Let them assume a virtue if they have it not, and, in manners at least, be the ladies they appear; else usbers and policemen will be as justified in using brute force as though they were clothed in manly garb. If woman be man's intellectual peer, surely she should be held responsible for her manners. "Place ass dames" does not mean feminine usurpation. The tyrant man gives most gracefully when he is not asked to give at all. Women of the matinées, cease to emulate the voters of the Sixth Ward.

Now Fork, April 6, 1874.

TEMPERANCE CONTROVERSIES.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE REV. DR. CROSBY. The Rev. Dr. R. L. Stanton of Cincinnati has published an open letter to the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of this city, taking exception to his positon on the temperance question. In the course of his letter, Dr.